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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNILOC 2017 LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 8:18-CV-02053-AG (JDEx)

STIPULATED PROPOSED
PROTECTIVE ORDER

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITS OF THIS ORDER**

2 Discovery in this action is likely to involve confidential, proprietary, or
3 private information requiring special protection from public disclosure and from
4 use for any purpose other than this litigation. Thus, the Court enters this Protective
5 Order. This Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or
6 responses to discovery, and the protection it gives from public disclosure and use
7 extends only to the specific material entitled to confidential treatment under the
8 applicable legal principles. This Order does not automatically authorize the filing
9 under seal of material designated under this Order. Instead, the parties must comply
10 with L.R. 79-5.1 if they seek to file anything under seal. This Order does not
11 govern the use at trial of material designated under this Order.

12 **2. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

13 **2.1 Over-Designation Prohibited.** Any party or non-party who designates
14 information or items for protection under this Order as “PROTECTED DATA,”
15 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY,”
16 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” (a “designator”) must only
17 designate specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the
18 extent practicable, only those parts of documents, items, or oral or written
19 communications that require protection shall be designated. Designations with a
20 higher confidentiality level when a lower level would suffice are prohibited. Mass,
21 indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Unjustified designations
22 expose the designator to sanctions, including the Court’s striking all confidentiality
23 designations made by that designator. Designation under this Order is allowed only
24 if the designation is necessary to protect material that, if disclosed to persons not
25 authorized to view it, would cause competitive or other recognized harm. Material
26 may not be designated if it has been made public, or if designation is otherwise
27 unnecessary to protect a secrecy interest. If a designator learns that information or
28 items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not

1 qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that designator must promptly
2 notify all parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

3 **2.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.** Designation under this Order
4 requires the designator to affix the applicable legend (“PROTECTED DATA”,
5 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY,”
6 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”) to each page that contains
7 protected material. For testimony given in deposition or other proceeding, the
8 designator shall specify all protected testimony and the level of protection being
9 asserted. It may make that designation during the deposition or proceeding, or may
10 invoke, on the record or by written notice to all parties on or before the next
11 business day, a right to have up to 21 days from the deposition or proceeding to
12 make its designation.

13 **2.2.1** A party or non-party that makes original documents or materials
14 available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the
15 inspecting party has identified which material it would like copied and
16 produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all material shall
17 be treated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY.
18 After the inspecting party has identified the documents it wants copied and
19 produced, the producing party must designate the documents, or portions
20 thereof, that qualify for protection under this Order.

21 **2.2.2** Parties shall give advance notice if they expect a deposition or
22 other proceeding to include designated material so that the other parties can
23 ensure that only authorized individuals are present at those proceedings when
24 such material is disclosed or used. The use of a document as an exhibit at a
25 deposition shall not in any way affect its designation. Transcripts containing
26 designated material shall have a legend on the title page noting the presence
27 of designated material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
28 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated, and

1 the level of protection being asserted. The designator shall inform the court
2 reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
3 expiration of the 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that
4 period as if it had been designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
5 ATTORNEY EYES ONLY unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of
6 the 21-day period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

7 **2.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to
8 designate does not, standing alone, waive protection under this Order. Upon timely
9 assertion or correction of a designation, all recipients must make reasonable efforts
10 to ensure that the material is treated according to this Order.

11 **3. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

12 All challenges to confidentiality designations shall proceed under L.R. 37-1
13 through L.R. 37-4.

14 **4. ACCESS TO DESIGNATED MATERIAL**

15 **4.1 Basic Principles.** A receiving party may use designated material only
16 for this litigation. Designated material may be disclosed only to the categories of
17 persons and under the conditions described in this Order. Designated material must
18 be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location in the United States and
19 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized
20 under this Order. Designated material must not be transported by any recipient to
21 any location outside the United States.

22 **4.2 Disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL Material Without Further**
23 **Approval.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the
24 designator, a receiving party may disclose any material designated
25 CONFIDENTIAL only to citizens or permanent residents of the United States that
26 are one of the following:

27 **4.2.1** The receiving party's outside counsel of record in this action
28 and employees of outside counsel of record to whom disclosure is reasonably

1 necessary;

2 **4.2.2** Three (3) officers, directors, and employees of the receiving
3 party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the
4 Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A);

5 **4.2.3** Experts retained by the receiving party's outside counsel of
6 record to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the
7 Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A);

8 **4.2.4** The Court and its personnel;

9 **4.2.5** Outside court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial
10 consultants (as well as independent mock jurors during the course of a mock
11 jury exercise), and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably
12 necessary, and who have signed the Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A);

13 **4.2.6** During their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom
14 disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the Agreement to Be
15 Bound (Exhibit A); and

16 **4.2.7** The author or recipient of a document containing the material, or
17 a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the
18 information.

19 **4.3 Disclosure of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES**
20 **ONLY and HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE Material Without**
21 **Further Approval.** Unless permitted in writing by the designator, a receiving party
22 may disclose material designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY
23 EYES ONLY or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE without further
24 approval only to citizens or permanent residents of the United States that are one of
25 the following:

26 **4.3.1** The receiving party's outside counsel of record in this action
27 and employees of outside counsel of record to whom it is reasonably
28 necessary to disclose the information;

1 **4.3.2** The Court and its personnel;

2 **4.3.3** Outside court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial
3 consultants (as well as independent mock jurors during the course of a mock
4 jury exercise), and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably
5 necessary, and who have signed the Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A); and

6 **4.3.4** The author or recipient of a document containing the material, or
7 a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the
8 information.

9 **4.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of HIGHLY**
10 **CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY or HIGHLY**
11 **CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE Material to In-House Counsel or**
12 **Experts.** Unless agreed to in writing by the designator:

13 **4.4.2** A party seeking to disclose to an expert retained by outside
14 counsel of record any information or item that has been designated HIGHLY
15 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY or HIGHLY
16 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE must first make a written request to
17 the designator that (1) identifies the general categories of HIGHLY
18 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY or HIGHLY
19 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE information that the receiving party
20 seeks permission to disclose to the expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the
21 expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a
22 copy of the expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the expert’s current
23 employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the expert has
24 received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise
25 (including in connection with litigation) in the past five years, (6) identifies
26 (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any
27 litigation where the expert has offered expert testimony, including by
28 declaration, report, or testimony at deposition or trial, in the past five years;

1 and (7) identifies the general subject matter of all unpublished patent
2 applications naming that individual as an inventor. If the expert believes any
3 of this information at (4) - (7) is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a
4 third party, then the expert should provide whatever information the expert
5 believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements,
6 and the party seeking to disclose the information to the expert shall be
7 available to meet and confer with the designator regarding any such
8 confidentiality obligations.

9 **4.4.3** A party that makes a request and provides the information
10 specified in paragraphs 4.4.1 or 4.4.2 may disclose the designated material to
11 the identified in-house counsel or expert unless, within seven days of
12 delivering the request, the party receives a written objection from the
13 designator providing detailed grounds for the objection.

14 **4.4.4** All challenges to objections from the designator shall proceed
15 under L.R. 37-1 through L.R. 37-4.

16 **5. SOURCE CODE**

17 **5.1 Designation of Source Code.** If production of source code is necessary,
18 a party may designate it as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE if it is,
19 or includes, confidential, proprietary, or trade secret source code.

20 **5.2 Location and Supervision of Inspection.** Any HIGHLY
21 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE produced in discovery shall be made
22 available for inspection, in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and
23 searched, during normal business hours or at other mutually agreeable times, at an
24 office of the designating party's counsel or another mutually agreeable location.
25 Once a designating party makes available its Source Code, the inspecting party
26 shall provide notice of its intent to review that Source Code at least seven (7)
27 business days in advance of the initial inspection, and three (3) business days in
28 advance of any subsequent inspection. The source code shall be made available for

1 inspection on a secured, “stand-alone” computer (a computer that is not linked to
2 any network, including a local area network “LAN”, an intranet, or the Internet) in
3 a secured room, and the inspecting party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise
4 transfer any portion of the source code onto any recordable media or recordable
5 device. No recordable media, recordable devices, computers, cell phones, or other
6 electronic devices may be brought into the secured room, but handwritten notes
7 may be taken in the secured room, so long as those handwritten notes do not copy
8 verbatim any lines of the Source Code. The designator may visually monitor the
9 activities of the inspecting party’s representatives during any source code review,
10 but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or transmission
11 of the source code. The inspecting party shall make reasonable efforts to restrict its
12 requests for such access to the stand-alone computer(s) to normal business hours,
13 which for purposes of this paragraph shall be 9:00 a.m. through 6:00 p.m. local
14 time. All persons who will review source code on behalf of a receiving party,
15 including members of the receiving party’s law firm, shall be identified in writing
16 to the producing party at least 48 hours in advance of the first time that such person
17 reviews such source code. Such identification shall be in addition to any other
18 disclosure required under this Order.

19 **5.3 Paper Copies of Source Code Excerpts.** The inspecting party may
20 request paper copies of limited portions of source code not to exceed 250 pages for
21 any one accused product, and with no contiguous block greater than 35 pages, that
22 are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert
23 reports, other papers, or for deposition or trial. The receiving party may request to
24 print additional pages beyond the aforementioned limits; the parties will meet and
25 confer in good faith within three (3) business days regarding such a request, and
26 such a request will not be unreasonably denied. If the producing party does not
27 agree to the request of the receiving party, the producing party will not object to the
28 receiving party’s request for expedited briefing regarding the producing party’s

1 denial of the request. The designator shall provide all such source code in paper
2 form, including Bates numbers and the label “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
3 SOURCE CODE.” The inspecting party shall maintain a log of all paper copies of
4 the source code including the names of the custodian(s) or location(s) where the
5 paper copies are store when not in use. No more than a total of (5) individuals
6 identified by the receiving party shall have access to the printed portions of source
7 code (except insofar as such code appears in any court filing or expert report). The
8 inspecting party shall provide a copy of this log to the producing party within seven
9 (7) days of any request by the producing party.

10 **5.4 Access Record.** The inspecting party shall maintain a record of any
11 individual who has inspected any portion of the source code in electronic or paper
12 form, and shall maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code
13 in a secured, locked area. The inspecting party shall not convert any of the
14 information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format other than for
15 the preparation of a pleading, exhibit, expert report, discovery document, deposition
16 transcript, or other Court document. Any paper copies used during a deposition
17 shall be retrieved at the end of each day and must not be left with a court reporter or
18 any other unauthorized individual.

19 **5.5 Transfer of Source Code.** A producing party’s source code paper copies
20 may only be transported by the receiving party on paper via secure and reliable
21 hand carry. Source code paper copies may not be transported or transmitted
22 electronically over a network of any kind or the Internet.

23 **6. HANDLING OF PROTECTED DATA**

24 **6.1 Protected Data.** “Protected Data”: refers to any information that a party
25 or non-party reasonably believes to be subject to federal, state or foreign Data
26 Protection Laws or other privacy obligations. Protected Data constitutes highly
27 sensitive materials requiring special protection. Examples of such Data Protection
28 Laws include, without limitation, The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6801

1 et seq. (financial information); The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability
2 Act (“HIPAA”) and the regulations thereunder, 45 CFR Part 160 and Subparts A
3 and E of Part 164 (medical information); Regulation (EU) 2016/679 Of the
4 European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the Protection of
5 Natural Persons with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and on the Free
6 Movement of Such Data, also known as the General Data Protection Regulation
7 (“GDPR”).

8 **6.2 Disclosure of Protected Data.** Unless otherwise ordered by the court or
9 permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
10 information or item designated “PROTECTED DATA” only to certain groups of
11 individuals that can receive HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES
12 ONLY materials, as indicated in Section 4.3 herein.

13 **6.3** The parties agree that productions of Protected Data Information may
14 require additional safeguards pursuant to Federal, State or foreign statutes,
15 regulations or privacy obligations and will meet and confer to implement these
16 safeguards if and when needed.

17 **7. PROSECUTION BAR**

18 Absent written consent from the designator, any individual who receives
19 access to HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY or HIGHLY
20 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE information shall not be involved in the
21 prosecution of patents or patent applications concerning the field of the invention of
22 the patents-in-suit for the receiving party or its acquirer, successor, predecessor, or
23 other affiliate during the pendency of this action and for one year after its
24 conclusion, including any appeals. “Prosecution” means drafting, amending,
25 advising on the content of, or otherwise affecting the scope or content of patent
26 claims or specifications. These prohibitions shall not preclude counsel from
27 participating in reexamination or inter partes review proceedings to challenge or
28 defend the validity of any patent, but counsel may not participate in the formulation

1 or drafting of amended claims in any such proceedings.

2 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED**
3 **PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION**

4 **8.1 Subpoenas and Court Orders.** This Order in no way excuses non-
5 compliance with a lawful subpoena or court order. The purpose of the duties
6 described in this section is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this
7 Order and to give the designator an opportunity to protect its confidentiality
8 interests in the court where the subpoena or order issued.

9 **8.2 Notification Requirement.** If a party is served with a subpoena or a
10 court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or
11 items designated in this action as PROTECTED DATA, CONFIDENTIAL,
12 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY, or HIGHLY
13 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE, that party must:

14 **8.2.1** Promptly notify the designator in writing. Such notification shall
15 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

16 **8.2.2** Promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or
17 order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered
18 by the subpoena or order is subject to this Order. Such notification shall
19 include a copy of this Order; and

20 **8.2.3** Cooperate with all reasonable procedures sought by the
21 designator whose material may be affected.

22 **8.3 Wait For Resolution of Protective Order.** If the designator timely
23 seeks a protective order, the party served with the subpoena or court order shall not
24 produce any information designated in this action as PROTECTED DATA,
25 CONFIDENTIAL, HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY or
26 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE before a determination by the court
27 where the subpoena or order issued, unless the party has obtained the designator's
28 permission. The designator shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection

1 of its confidential material in that court.

2 **9. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF DESIGNATED MATERIAL**

3 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
4 designated material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this
5 Order, it must immediately (1) notify in writing the designator of the unauthorized
6 disclosures, (2) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the
7 designated material, (3) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized
8 disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (4) use reasonable efforts
9 to have such person or persons execute the Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A).

10 **10. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE**
11 **PROTECTED MATERIAL**

12 Nothing in this Order shall require the production of documents, information
13 or other material that a Party contends is protected from disclosure by the attorney-
14 client privilege, the work product doctrine, or other privilege, doctrine or immunity.
15 When a producing party gives notice that certain inadvertently produced material is
16 subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving
17 parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This
18 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-
19 discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review pursuant
20 to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e).

21 **11. FILING UNDER SEAL**

22 Without written permission from the designator or a Court order, a party may
23 not file in the public record in this action any designated material. A party seeking
24 to file under seal any designated material must comply with L.R. 79-5.1. Filings
25 may be made under seal only pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the
26 specific material at issue. The fact that a document has been designated under this
27 Order is insufficient to justify filing under seal. Instead, parties must explain the
28 basis for confidentiality of each document sought to be filed under seal. Because a

1 party other than the designator will often be seeking to file designated material,
2 cooperation between the parties in preparing, and in reducing the number and extent
3 of, requests for under seal filing is essential. If a receiving party's request to file
4 designated material under seal pursuant to L.R. 79-5.1 is denied by the Court, then
5 the receiving party may file the material in the public record unless (1) the
6 designator seeks reconsideration within four days of the denial, or (2) as otherwise
7 instructed by the Court.

8 **12. FINAL DISPOSITION**

9 Within 30 days after the final disposition of this action, each party shall
10 return all designated material to the designator or destroy such material, including
11 all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or
12 capturing any designated material. The receiving party must submit a written
13 certification to the designator by the 30-day deadline that (1) identifies (by
14 category, where appropriate) all the designated material that was returned or
15 destroyed, and (2) affirms that the receiving party has not retained any copies,
16 abstracts, compilations, summaries, or any other format reproducing or capturing
17 any of the designated material. This provision shall not prevent outside counsel
18 from retaining an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition,
19 and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial
20 exhibits, expert reports, undisclosed attorney work product, and undisclosed
21 consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain designated
22 material. Any such archival copies remain subject to this Order.

23 Dated: December 17, 2018

/s/ M. Elizabeth Day

24 Attorneys for Plaintiff

25 Dated: December 17, 2018

/s/ Chase A. Scolnick


26 Chase A. Scolnick

27 Attorneys for Defendant
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IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: December 18, 2018


JOHN D. EARLY
United States Magistrate Judge

1 EXHIBIT A

2 AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

3 I, _____ [print or type full name], of
4 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury
5 that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued
6 by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on
7 December 18, 2018 in the case of Uniloc 2017 LLC v. Microsoft Corporation, Case
8 No. 8:18-cv-02053-AG (JDEx). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the
9 terms of this Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so
10 comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment for contempt. I solemnly
11 promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is
12 subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance
13 with this Order.

14 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
15 for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing this Order, even if
16 such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

17 I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
18 _____ [print or type full address and
19 telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with
20 this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Order.

21 Date: _____

22 City and State where sworn and signed: _____

23
24 Printed name: _____

25 [printed name]

26 Signature: _____

27 [signature]
28